

Review copy  
got 7/21/70  
N. C. 1/40/70

no copy of report needed

H

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
DEPARTMENT OF  
REGISTRATION AND  
EDUCATION  
WILLIAM H. ROBINSON  
DIRECTOR, SPRINGFIELD  
BOARD OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES AND  
CONSERVATION

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



357463



# ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NATURAL RESOURCES BUILDING  
PEABODY EAST OF SOUTH SIXTH  
URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801

TELEPHONE 217 244-1401

JOHN C. FRYE, CHIEF

RECEIVED  
REGION VII

AUG 9 1971

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Lake Co  
North Chicago/Municipal #2  
(Natural Disposal)

115 South Washington Street  
Naperville, Illinois 60540  
June 25, 1970

RECEIVED

JUN 29 1970

DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING  
ILLINOIS DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Eugene P. Theios, Director  
Division of Environmental Health  
Lake County Health Department  
1515 Washington Street  
Waukegan, Illinois 60085

Dear Mr. Theios:

This is in response to your letter of June 22, 1970 requesting a description of the hydrogeology in the vicinity of a proposed refuse disposal site in the northwest corner of Sec. 31, T.45N., R.12E., Lake County, Illinois.

The site was visited on June 22, 1970. The topography in the northwest corner of Section 31 is gently rolling and there were no excavations or exposures of the near surface materials observed. Regional maps in the files of the Illinois State Geological Survey indicate that the glacial drift in this area is approximately 190 feet thick. Records of water wells which are on file with the Geological Survey show that this glacial drift is predominantly fine textured and relatively impermeable, particularly in its upper part, but that thin bands of sand and gravel may be present. These records are not completely reliable and should be confirmed by borings on the site.

Based on the topographic maps (U.S. Geological Survey, Libertyville quadrangle) and on observations made during the site visit, it appears that surface water drains from this site

to the south. This drainage is very poorly integrated and swamps and standing water are present in the lower parts of this quarter section. Ground-water levels over most of the area are expected to be within 5 feet of the ground surface and the predominant direction of ground-water movement is probably downward.

Assuming that the materials in the upper part of the drift are relatively impermeable, refuse disposed of at this site is not likely to introduce dissolved solids into the ground-water reservoir. If permeable beds are encountered in the filling operation they should be covered with a compacted earth blanket. Surface drainage in this area is poor and flooding may be a problem. If refuse disposal operations are initiated, steps should be taken to avoid polluting the surface waters.

Yours truly,

George M. Hughes  
Associate Geologist  
Northeastern Illinois Office  
Section of Ground Water Geology  
and Geophysical Exploration

cc: C. W. Klassen  
Springfield, Ill.